

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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SUBJECT Conditions in Chortkov/Attitude of Ukrainians
Toward Soviet Government/Underground Movements/
Water and Sanitation in Chortkov

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2. The attitude of the Ukrainians toward the Soviet government was very hostile. Farmers made up an especially hostile group which hates the government for collectivizing their farms. Even the poorest farmers, who were once able to make only a meager living, were dissatisfied and did not trust the Communist administration. The greatest cause for distrust, dissatisfaction, and hostility was the actions of administrative bodies of kolkhozes and the MTS (tractor stations). Only Communists with long Party membership and experienced in Communist methods were employed in the administration and, naturally, non-Party members suffered the consequences.
3. The opposition toward the Soviets on the part of the Ukrainians took various forms. For example, in the year 1940 to January 1941 many Soviet officials and people suspected of being Soviet spies were assassinated in the vicinity of Chortkov. In [redacted] Biloboznyts, the village postman was killed one night by an unknown person when it was learned that he informed on other villagers. Other types of opposition were attributed to kolkhoze workers. Their acts included improper tillage of soil, late spring ploughing, poor seeding, improper storage of crops, and allowing grain to rot in the fields.
4. Partisan activity in this area during 1940-1941 was very vital. For example, in the Chortkov area, the following villages were entirely controlled by the underground: Jaholnycia, Rosochach, Shulhawiska, Uhryn, Kalynivsczywa, and Ulareriwci. [redacted] in the area of Stanislaw, nightly partisan movements took place during the same period. These were concentrated especially in the mountainous regions south of the towns Ohynia, Telatyn, and Kalusz.
5. Concerning Chortkov's water supply:
 - (a) the source of water supply was from springs
 - (b) a very small central waterworks existed

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- (c) only 30 per cent of the houses were included in the network
(d) the water was not filtrated or chlorinated
(e) some sort of a chemical treatment was added to the city water
(f) [REDACTED] people did not have to boil the drinking water
(g) water supply, during the summer, was inadequate. During the summers of 1938 and 1939, when a special shortage existed, exploration to find additional water springs was conducted by boring on the river banks. This resulted in only one find.

6. There was a sewerage system, but a very poor one. Approximately 30 per cent of the houses were included in this sewerage network. Waste was ultimately dumped into the river. Garbage was collected once a week by city trucks. Night soil was not used as fertilizer.
7. The city was overcrowded. The average was more than one person per room. Outside toilets, without water supply, were predominant. Approximately 20 % of the houses had bathtubs installed. This does not mean a complete bathroom, as per US standards. Only one public bathhouse was available, which was not adequate.
8. The streets of the city of Chortkov were very clean and during the summer were often sprayed with water drawn from the river.
9. Malaria was not endemic. There were many cases of typhus but only occasional cases of typhoid and paratyphoid. Venereal diseases were very widespread. Other diseases were not prevalent because the Soviets paid great attention to public health and because doctors were held personally responsible for controlling infectious diseases. They were especially alert.
10. The hospital in Chortkov was located in the western part of the city [REDACTED] and there were approximately 150 beds. A small dispensary was located just west of the city limits. This had about 20 beds. Both the hospital and dispensary were equipped with X-ray machines and good surgical instruments and, compared to other services, there was an adequacy of medical service. Both hospital and dispensary were the object of cleanliness.

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